

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL.

GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

BY THE
BAND OF S.M.S. "HANSA."
(By Permission of Rear-Admiral VON HOLTZENDORFF.)

FRIDAY, 22nd April, at 9 P.M. sharp.

A SPECIALLY FINE PROGRAMME WILL BE PRESENTED.

Prices... \$2 Dress Circle and Stalls. \$1 Pit.

PLAN AT ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1904.

[525]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1894.

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Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,ON
WEDNESDAY,the 27th April, 1904, at 11 A.M., at the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's, Kowloon,

A QUANTITY OF

DAMAGED CARGO,
EX S.S. "GLENTURRET."

TERMS:—As usual.

For full particulars, apply to

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1904.

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For Sale.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND MARINE BOILER,
Diameter 10 ft., Length 10 ft.,
immediate delivery.Apply—
G. FENWICK & CO., LTD.,
15, Praya East.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904.

[490]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$4.75 ex Factory.
In Bags of 25 lbs. net \$2.85 ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1903.

[10]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.PRICE \$1.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts
or 6 doz. pints).

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903.

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FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT

GASOLINE

LAMPS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT

MANTLES,

CHIMNEYS,

GLOBES,

SHADES, &c.,

for

GASOLINE AND GAS

LAMPS

at the most moderate

prices.

Lamps fixed up for

Buyers free of charge.

Napkins of the best

kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,

36, Lyndhurst Terrace,

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904.

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NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and
they are warned against paying more than
the Rates (no cash) for Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1903.

TROUBLE INLAND WITH
CHINESE SERVANTS.

The following is a despatch from the Wei Wu Pu to the Minister of the South, as published in the *Sin Wan Pao*: According to a letter from Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister at Peking, it was stated that the Governor of Hunan has received from the Yuyang Magistrate complaints of the conduct of a Chinese interpreter to the British Colonel now travelling through Hunan, surnamed Yen, and requested that the British Colonel might be ordered to make investigation into and deal with the charges against the Chinese interpreter. Further, that hereafter all those travelling in the interior should be put under strict control, so as to avoid troubles, etc. Subsequently the British General at Tientsin was informed of the matter who, after investigation, reported that the Chinese alleged to have committed certain offences was not an interpreter, but simply a servant of seventeen years of age, having no knowledge whatever of the English language. The British Colonel speaks Chinese, and has been into the interior more than once, and every time he went, he acted carefully, fulfilled his duties, and advised his servants to do right. This time there was no complaint against him, and, in response to the request of the Hunan Governor he has accordingly dismissed his servant. The British General has instructed the different military officers in the British camp to keep their Chinese servants under stricter control than ever. It is the express wish of the Minister and the British General that perfect harmony be established between the British military officers and the Chinese people, and it is hereby requested that the different provincial authorities should be instructed that hereafter in case of offences committed by Chinese servants or interpreters of the above description, these should be duly reported to their masters, so that the offenders may be promptly dealt with.

THE ATHLETIC JAPANESE.

(Concluded from yesterday.)

The Tokio baseball team is an efficient organization, and it frequently drubs the teams from other parts and cities. At the Yokohama cricket grounds excellent and sharply contested games may be witnessed occasionally between the Tokio native team and the Yokohama foreign organization.

The abolition of the feudal system in 1871, and the consequent merging into the commonality of the samurai classes, lessened the opportunities of winning fortune and rank by the sword. But as this is the Oriental badge of the gentleman and its traditions are cherished in the Japanese mind, fencing grows more popular in an effort to keep these sentiments alive and transmit them to coming generations; for fencing in Japan, where the rapier is unknown and the thrust never employed, is a preparatory course in swordsmanship. Japanese swords are ordinarily a fraction over two feet long, and are for use with both hands. The hilts are double-handed without guards, and all the passes are cutting blows, either upward or downward. Short weapons about twelve inches long are used, as well as very long ones, some of which are six feet in length.

The foils for fencing are made of round bamboo (shimo), split to insure flexibility, and then bound at both ends with sheet leather or wound with raw-hide lacing. In fencing practice the students don corselets (o-do) with shoulder plates of thin metal or hardened hide well padded within. A barred iron mask (o-men), likewise padded around the edges, a shield for the throat and heavily padded gauntlets complete the defensive mail. The technique of the exercise varies with the teachings of the different schools, but in the main it resembles that of Europe and the West. A very elaborate etiquette characterizes each of the Japanese systems, honorifics even being applied to the various articles employed. For example, the letter "o" which precedes the nomenclature signifies honourable, as omen, honorable mask.

Even more minutely detailed is the etiquette presiding over the sword, for in no country is it made an object of such honour as in Japan. To the native mind it is a divine symbol, a lordly weapon, and if not a certificate of noble birth, it is at least a mark of merit or valor. Some of the Japanese possess magnificent collections of these weapons, and no heirlooms are more sedulously cherished. The natives have an abiding faith in many of the mottoes engraved on famous Japanese blades: "In the last days one's sword becomes the wealth of one's posterity"; "The gods wore and wielded two-edged swords"; and "There's naught 'twixt Heaven and earth that man need fear who carries at his belt this single blade." The Japanese believe implicitly that "One's fate is in the hands of Heaven, but a skillful fighter does not meet death."

In feudal times no artisans were held in greater honour than the swordmakers. They enjoyed special privileges, and were sought and employed by the greatest daimios of the land. The poorest samurai would starve himself in order to possess a richly mounted sword of fine temper. Each samurai wore two swords, a long one for defence and a short one with which to commit hara-iki (belly-cut), when vanquished or imprisoned. On each of these weapons the crest of the wearer or the family or clan to which he belonged was engraved. Thrust into a small groove at the side of the dirk, or shorter sword, was a miniature blade (kokatana), which stood for the Japanese pocket-knife, the Western knife being unknown to them. Upon the metal hilt of this small blade the owner's name was likewise carved; it thus served him as a card, for in cases where a warrior vanquished and beheaded an enemy this trinket was thrust, skewer-like, into the scalp or ear of the severed head, that all the world might know at whose hand the individual met death. Many tragedies have resulted from breaches of sword etiquette—tragedies that have been treated in song and story or dramatized for the Japanese stage. Is

the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries, every Japanese carried a fighting chip on his shoulder. At that time, to accidentally clash the sheath of one's sword against that of another was sufficient to invoke an immediate and tragic retribution. Intentional sayo-ate (scabbard collision) is the Japanese equivalent to our flinging down the gauntlet. To touch another's weapon in any way was a grave offence, and to turn the sheath in the belt as if about to draw constituted a challenge. Until recent times, Japanese ladies carried short swords, custom having deprived them of the too liberal use of that feminine weapon supposedly sharper than the most famed Yoshimitsu blade.

In a land where swordsmanship is held in such esteem, it is but natural that fencing should be universally popular. Every Japanese school, therefore, has a room or a yard reserved for the instruction in, and the practice of, this craft. Often-times in passing a native school one hears high above the sing-song chant of the scholars the rattle and clangor of bamboo foils impinging on masks and protective mail—*Sport and Gossip*.

WHERE NOISE IS KING.

WHAT A BOILERMAKER ENDURES.

No human being endures so much in the way of deafening, ear-shattering noise as a Boilermaker. The whole place in which he works is filled with thunderous sound as of artillery-firing. Along its huge length fat boilers lie in stocks like giant iron canoes in process of building; while men, whose skins glisten in the light and heat, rush about with pincers holding red-hot rivets, which they thrust through the plates to have their protruding noses flattened by heavy hammers. Over everything the fierce light of the braziers makes weird shadows on the heaving muscles of workers.

A hard, wearing life it is and a little thing impairs a boilermaker's efficiency. As Mr. Thomas Houghton, a Birmingham boilermaker, recently said to a newspaper interviewer, even deranged digestion may incapacitate one. Mr. Houghton, some time ago, was compelled to give up his work, but he cured himself by Dr. Williams' pink pills. Mr. Houghton, who lives at 65 Cuthbert-road, Winslow Green, Birmingham, England, said:

"I was a victim of wind and indigestion for a long time, and was frequently attacked by spasms, which were so painful that I was afraid to stoop at my work in case they should come on."

"At home, after meals, I had often to walk about the house to disperse them. There was a pain in my chest which completely took my breath away at times. Of course, it hampered me very much at the works, and I was afraid to take my food."

"Then my wife, who had suffered terribly with indigestion, prevailed upon me to get her a bottle of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, and after taking them for some time her improvement was so marked that I began to take the pills myself, with the result that, like her, I felt speedy relief. After taking about two bottles I was completely cured."

"I can't speak too highly of the merits of this medicine. I have a capital appetite now, and can go about my work with pleasure. In fact, to-day I have been carpentering, for amusement, which would have been impossible a short time ago."

MAN AND WIFE.

THE STORY OF A HAPPY PAIR.

Mrs. Houghton, wife of the hero of the remarkable story related in this issue under the title "Where Noise is King," had a story to tell not less remarkable than that of her husband. "About six months ago," she explained to a press representative, "I began to be troubled with dyspepsia. I thought little of it at first, and went on with my work as usual, thinking it would soon go away. However, I was mistaken, for it developed to a terrible degree. I had a heavy feeling in my chest and severe palpitation of the heart. Sometimes my heart was so bad that I had



MR. AND MRS. HOUGHTON.

(From Photographs.)

to lean forward for a long time to stop it. The giddiness in my head also became so serious that I was eventually too timid to go out. I was afraid of falling against tramcars or into shop windows, and even on a broad pavement I swayed helplessly from one side to the other. I had a gnawing and burning sensation in the stomach as if I had eaten fire. Many a time I never touched food for a day; even tea made me ill. At length I began to think that I should have to give up."

"At length I was attracted by an article in a Birmingham paper on the subject of the remarkable cures wrought by Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. I persuaded my husband to let me give them a trial, and he obtained two bottles. I had become so bad that I had to beat myself in order to get my breath, and it was misery to be about, and still worse to lie in bed. At the end of the second bottle I noticed a distinct improvement. I took five bottles altogether, and I am now in excellent health and can enjoy my food."

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Houghton raised any objection to the proposal that the interview should be given every publicity.

Intimation.

The ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.



Hongkong, Shanghai, and Singapore.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1904.

[59]

Men as well as women benefit by the new blood and new strength which Dr. Williams' pink pills are able to give. But it is only the genuine pills which have the virtue.

If Mr. and Mrs. Houghton had used an imitation or substitute they would be suffering still. It is the genuine pills bearing Dr. Williams' name (and to be obtained post free for two and ninepence from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Holborn-viaduct, London, if readers have any difficulty in purchasing the genuine at shops) which have cured so many cases of anaemia, bile, consumption, fits, gout, indigestion, kidney disease, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, and the frequent ailments of ladies. Substitutes cure nothing.

Intimations.

BUSINESS TRAINING COLLEGE.
NEAR G. P. O., HONGKONG.

ENGLISH, CHINESE, JAPANESE,
FRENCH, RUSSIAN, PORTUGUESE
as used at Macao, all INDIAN TONGUES,
and other Languages.

Translations made for the Public.

Typewriting taught on the blind touch system.

Shorthand; "Up-to-date" or Pitman's system taught.

Typewriting Copies made for the Public.

NOTE.—On and after the 1st of May next the Fees for the "Up-to-date" Shorthand will be considerably increased.

A Branch Studio will be opened at CANTON in a few days.

For Postal Lessons, etc.; Circulars, Post Free.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904.

WANTED.

THREE COMPOSITORS.

Apply to—

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" CO.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1904.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

OF

DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

27, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1904.

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TSU FAN

DENTIST.

PRICE MODERATE—CONSULTATION FREE.

Next to the Hongkong Dispensary,

50, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1904.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

THERAPION

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the

Continental Hospitals for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel,

and other ailments, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a

medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto

employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a re-

markable remedy, often used in the treatment of the

gouty diathesis, and is especially adapted to the treatment of

the disease in its early stages, and in cases of chronic

gout, and other ailments, which have been too much a fashion

to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of

the system, and ruin of health. This preparation

purifies the blood, and thoroughly

eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 2 is for

the treatment of the blood, and is especially adapted to the

treatment of the disease in its early stages, and in cases of

chronic gout, and other ailments, which have been too much a

fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of

the system, and ruin of health. This preparation

purifies the blood, and thoroughly

eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 is for

the treatment of the blood, and is especially adapted to the

treatment of the disease in its early stages, and in cases of

chronic gout, and other ailments, which have been too much a

fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of

the system, and ruin of health. This preparation

purifies the blood, and thoroughly

eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 4 is for

the treatment of the blood, and is especially adapted to the

treatment of the disease in its early stages, and in cases of

chronic gout, and other ailments, which have been too much a

fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of

the system, and ruin of health. This preparation

purifies the blood, and thoroughly

eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 5 is for

the treatment of the blood, and is especially adapted to the

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES,
From 1st January, 1904.ALSO REDUCED FARES TO
MANILA AND RETURN.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric
Light, First Class Accommodation, Un-
rivalled Table. Daily qualified Surgeon carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1904.

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MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

I. TREVOUX & CO.

HONGKONG-CANTON NIGHTLY

SERVICE.

THE Commodious Steamer

"PAUL BEAU,"

Captain Frangeul, leaves Hongkong for Canton

at 9 P.M., on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and

THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the

following Days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M., taking

Passengers and Cargo as usual.

The S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN,"

Captain Noel, leaves Hongkong on MON-

DAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at

the usual hour.

These Two Magnificent and Up-to-Date

Steamers are lighted with Electricity.

The Saloon is under European Supervision.

First Class European \$5.00

Second Class European 3.00

First Class Chinese 1.50

Second Class Chinese80

Deck30

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Queen

Street, Praya West.

For further Particulars, apply to

J. LANDOLT, Agent,

THE PHARMACY, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1904.

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STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steamers

Tons. Captain

"KWONG CHOW" 1,300 J. P. MARTIN.

"KWONG TUNG" 1,150 H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 5.30 Every

Evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5 o'clock

Every Evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled

Accommodation for First Class Passengers and

are lit throughout by Electricity.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4

Meals (Each) 1

The Company's Wharf is a Short Distance

West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1904.

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CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LIMITED.

司公

Intimations.

WATSON'S
TOILET PREPARATIONS

WATSON'S GLYCERINE AND CAR-

BOLIC SOAPS effect a saving of 50%,

owing to the large size of the tablets. They are made of the purest ingredients and are elegantly put up. Our Carbolic Dog Soap is the best thing of its kind in the market.

WATSON'S TAI YEUK FONG HAIR

WASH prepared from a recipe of the late

Dr. Ayres, continues to give much satisfaction to those who use it.

WATSON'S ORIENTAL DENTI-

FRICE. In the early days of the Colony the

public used no other. Liquid dentifrice do not keep the teeth white and clean. We recommend the above preparation to all, and especially to those who are heavy smokers.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904.

TELEPHONE NO. 155.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,
祥利廣
17, QUEEN'S ROAD.FURNITURE
DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,

DINING-ROOM,

and BED-ROOM

FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,

GLASS, and

CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF

FILTERS,

ROCHESTER LAMPS,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,

KITCHEN UTENSILS, and

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.

GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1904.

THE PHARMACY,
FLETCHER & Co.,藥房 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 法中
Hongkong.FOR DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA
AND
BOWEL COMPLAINTS SUFFERERS

should procure a Bottle of

GRIMAULT'S BISMUTH CREAM.

Two Doses invariably check the most severe cases and give immediate relief from pain.

PRICE PER BOTTLE \$2.75.

A. STEVENSON,

Chemist,

Registered by the Pharmaceutical Society.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1904.

NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The British cruiser *Edith* has arrived from Singapore.

The American transport *Seaward* has come in from Manila and proceeded to the Kowloon docks to-day.

A CASE of plague has been notified from Pokfulam Road. This and the one reported yesterday were imported.

An interesting relic one of the earliest "passive resistors," the warrant for the arrest of John Bunyan is to be sold in London on Saturday.

EIGHTY N. C. O.'s and men of the Sherwood Foresters have left here for Tientsin to relieve those of the regiment who went North last year.

THE Hon. P. N. H. Jones, Acting Director of Public Works, took the oath and assumed his seat as a member of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon.

FOR not reporting a case of small-pox in her house at No. 37, Third Street, an old Chinese woman was this morning fined, by Mr. Kemp, \$50, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

At the Council meeting yesterday afternoon the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K. C., gave notice that he would ask certain questions at next meeting of Council of which he gave notice on Friday last. He understood the Government was not prepared to answer those questions at the afternoon.

Mr. Gompertz, the Police Magistrate, had some strong and pertinent remarks to make to a receiver of stolen property, who was placed before him. The man admitted that he purchased anything worth buying that was brought to him, at cheap rates in order to sell them again at a good profit. Mr. Gompertz said it was men of the defendant's stamp that encouraged house-boys and coolies to steal, as they knew that, with him and such as him, they had a ready market for the goods they stole. He must go to hard labour for six weeks, and be careful what and from whom he bought in future.

A CASE of attempted bribery, by Tsan Tsi Wan, a cattle-dealer, was before Mr. Gompertz this afternoon. The prisoner was charged with offering two bottles of "Park More's Fine Old Scotch Whisky," a box of "Brevia" (Manila) cigars, and a basket containing some four or five dozen eggs to Inspector R. G. McEwen, of the Sanitary Department. Evidence was taken of the arrest of the prisoner, when Mr. Grist, solicitor, applied for a remand as he had had no opportunity of hearing his client's story, having only been retained to-day, at 11 o'clock, on behalf of the defence. The case was remanded till to-morrow afternoon.

A COOLIE went into No. 147, Queen's Road Central, and stole a gold watch lying on the accountant's desk. He wanted to know if it was getting near "rice time," and turned to look at his watch, only to find it had vanished. When the loss was discovered, a report and a description of the watch was at once sent to the Police and circulated among all the stations. Meanwhile the thief had walked over to a pawn-shop, at 205, Wing Lok Street, and had just completed the sale of the watch, when an inquiring constable entered, and witnessed the close of the transaction. Both the broker and the thief were promptly arrested and taken to the Station, and there, both were charged one with the theft of the watch, and the other with receiving property well knowing the same to have been stolen, or having good and sufficient reason to believe so. The first defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour, and the second to twenty-one days.

MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE

Following is the programme of music to be performed by the band of the 1st Sherwood Foresters on the New Parade Ground on Monday next, the 25th instant, from 5 to 6:30 p.m.

Two Step.....Hawatha.....Moret

Overture.....Les Trois.....Blanchmann

Selection.....The Yeoman of.....Sullivan

March of.....The Mountain Gnomes.....Ellenberg

Selection.....The School Girl.....Suart

Valse.....Casino Tante.....Gungl

Regt. March.....The Young May Moon

GOOD BAYE THE KING.

HONGKONG CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE ARSON CASE.

The April Criminal Sessions were continued this morning before the Chief Justice, Sir W. M. Goodman, the case of Rex v. Leung Pan Nam and Sin Man Wan, adjourned from yesterday, being again called on by His Lordship summed up the case. Without retiring the jury found both prisoners guilty, and His Lordship passed sentence, sending both men to prison for seven years with hard labour, recommending that at the end of that term they should be deported from the Colony.

BRIBERY.

Tsai Wai, a butcher, was charged on indictment with having on April 17th procured a bribe with the intention of offering it to Inspector Watson of the Government Animal Department and Slaughter-house. Prisoner pleaded not guilty and the full jury was sworn in. J. D. Morrison, G. L. Duncan, E. R. Udall, J. F. M. Whyte, J. O. E. Meyer, F. O. Murphy and P. Dow.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. J. Hastings, appeared for the accused. The Attorney General, Sir H. S. Berkeley, recalled the incidents of the case as already given in the police court report. Prisoner had some cattle in the observation shed, he went to the Inspector's house and asked if he was in. He waited some time talking the while with the child of that official. At the end of a short time prisoner went away and, before leaving, he placed in the hand of the child two ten-dollar bills. The prosecution declared that this was a way of transmitting a bribe, whereas the accused maintained that the money had been given to the child as a present to buy sweets with.

After hearing the evidence the jury retired and, returning after a short interval, brought in a verdict of guilty by five to two. His Lordship passed sentence fining the prisoner \$500. The Court was adjourned till to-day.

LADY'S DIAMOND BROOCH
RECOVERED

IN A PAWNSHOP.

About ten days ago, Mrs. Donaldson, the well-known teacher of dancing, lost a gold brooch, set with diamond and rubies. A report was made to the police, and a watch kept upon the various pawnshops, as a result of which Inspector McNab, of the Police force, was enabled to recover the brooch yesterday, and place Ng Lau Lu, a coolie, before Mr. Gompertz to be dealt with for being in unlawful possession of the jewelry. It appears that the coolie picked up the brooch in the street and kept it for a few days, being evidently afraid to pawn it at once. He wanted until yesterday, when, unfortunately for himself, one of Inspector McNab's men was in the pawnshop, in plain clothes and recognized the brooch from the description circulated.—Mrs. Donaldson stated, in evidence, that she was walking along Government House Road when she slipped and fell, and upon arriving home missed the brooch, and immediately informed the police. Last evening the brooch was brought to her, by Inspector McNab, for identification. She had offered a reward of \$50 for the recovery of the article.—Prisoner had nothing to say in defence, merely stating that he picked up the brooch in the street.—The magistrate informed him that if he had taken it to the police he would have received \$10.—Prisoner replying that he was not aware of that, Mr. Gompertz remarked that it was more than probable that he did not know. The man had stated that he did not know the laws of Hongkong, but he must know that to convert property he found to his own use, without making any effort to discover the owner, was larceny and if, in China, "findings is keepings," he must learn that it is not so here. He could ponder over that lesson during the twenty-one days' hard labour to which he was sentenced.

PILOTS IN HONGKONG.

The ordinance to provide for and regulate the employment of pilots passed through its final stages at the Legislative Council meeting yesterday afternoon. The Attorney-General (the Hon. Sir H. S. Berkeley), in moving the second reading of the Bill, explained that its object was to provide for the exercising of control over persons who practise as pilots in the waters of the Colony. He understood that at present there was a so-called pilot service, but the men who ply for hire as pilots are not licensed or qualified in the sense of having passed under examination or had the approval of any person competent to say whether the man offering his services as a pilot knows the proper thing to do. In one sense, he observed, it may be said that a place like this does not require pilots; the navigation is open, there is nothing intricate outside of the Colony, and there is no need to have pilots to bring ships into Hongkong or take them out. But apparently the Harbour is so extremely crowded and the difficulties of finding their berths so considerable, that the Government has been approached by the shipping community and asked to provide some safeguard that persons who offer themselves for pilots within the waters of the Colony shall know what to do. That application, he said, was considered, with the result that the Bill has been brought in. He pointed out that there was no compulsion for anyone to take the pilot, nor by taking the pilot to exempt a ship that took him from any consequences that may occur—a collision or otherwise. Government accepted absolutely no responsibility in the matter. People were free to take the pilot or not as they pleased. What the Government wanted to do was to see that no one should offer his services as a pilot who was not reasonably considered to be capable of performing the duties of a pilot. Though the measure was a new one he thought it would be found useful in its application. The Acting Colonial Secretary, seconded, and the motion was subsequently read a third time and passed.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.
SUMMONED

FOR A SMOKE NUISANCE.

At the instance of the Sanitary Board, Mr. Herbert Bridger, as manager and representative of the Hongkong Electric Company, was summoned before Mr. Gompertz, this morning, for not having abated a nuisance caused by the smoke from the company's chimneys, as required by the order of the Magistrate passed some time ago.

Mr. Bridger stated that the delay had been caused by their having to experiment with various kinds of coal to see which would cause least smoke. What was generally called "smokeless coal" was useless, as when using that he could not keep up steam. The general manager, Mr. Wickham, had gone to England to see about some patent stoves, which had a good deal to do with the prevention of smoke, and when these were installed it was hoped that there would be no longer any nuisance from their chimneys. He could increase the draught by lengthening the chimney, but that would take time. Meanwhile, the engineers were at work and he hoped that by to-morrow the nuisance would be, if not entirely, at least considerably, abated.

An order was then made that, by noon on the 27th inst., the nuisance must be abated to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board. If it was found that it was impossible to do the work within the time, the company must produce expert evidence to show that everything that could possibly be done had been done to stop the nuisance. Otherwise there was a penalty for every day that the work remained unfinished after the period within which it was ordered to be completed.

FINANCIAL.

Following the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, the Finance Committee met under the presidency of the Acting Colonial Secretary, and agreed to the following votes:—

TROPICAL DISEASES.

A sum of \$1,200 (at 1s. 8d. = £100) in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, being a contribution for the purpose of continuing the investigation of tropical diseases.

P.W.D. EMOLUMENTS.

A sum of \$1,189.91 in aid of the vote Public Works Department under Personal Emoluments and Other Charges for the following items:—

PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS.

Executive Engineer at £40 per month, (42 days' half pay from 2nd April, 1904, to 13th May, 1904), = £27.14.5
(Full pay from 14th May, 1904, to 31st December, 1904), = £303.47

£330.19.0 at 1/8 = \$3,971.40

OTHER CHARGES CONVEYANCE ALLOWANCES.

Executive Engineer from 14th May, 1904, to 31st December, 1904, at \$30 per month = £227.50

Total... £14,198.90

PUBLIC WORKS.

A sum of \$13,700 in aid of the vote, Public Works Recurrent and Extraordinary, for the following items:—

PUBLIC WORKS RECURRENT.

Maintenance of public cemetery... \$4,100

Maintenance of Praya wall and piers... 7,200

\$11,700

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

New Territory survey... \$2,000

* Total... \$13,700

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The following cards were returned at the meeting held at the Happy Valley from the 16th to the 18th April:—

ROSS FAREWELL CUP.

Mr. W. J. Gresson... 91 - 14 = 77

Mr. J. Rodgers... 93 - 16 = 77

Dr. R. Gibson... 90 - 12 = 78

Mr. G. C. Moxon... 98 - 18 = 80

Mr. T. S. Forrest... 79 - 2 = 81

Mr. H. C. Sandford... 101 - 18 = 83

Mr. J. Johnstone... 89 - 5 = 84

Mr. T. C. Gray... 100 - 16 = 84

Mr. C. H. Grace... 99 - 14 = 85

Mr. W. Taylor... 104 - 18 = 86

Mr. D. Sayle... 105 - 18 = 90

30 entries.

POOL.

Mr. G. C. Moxon... 98 - 18 = 80

Mr. T. S. Forrest... 79 - 2 = 81

Mr. W. D. Kraft... 97 - 15 = 82

Mr. E. V. D. Parr... 93 - 10 = 83

Mr. J. Johnstone... 89 - 5 = 84

Mr. T. C. Gray... 100 - 16 = 84

Mr. C. M. G. Burnie... 87 - 1 = 86

24 entries.

PAPAL DELEGATE VISITS

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

There was bustle and excitement at St. Joseph's College yesterday morning owing to the visit of Archbishop Guilfi, Papal Delegate to the Philippines, who arrived in Hongkong on board of the s.s. *Zafra*. The scholars were eager to make the institution appear at its best, and in this they succeeded most admirably. Tasteful floral decorations were lavishly displayed, and were not unnoticed by the distinguished visitor who seemed delighted with the hearty reception accorded him. Having visited the class-rooms and dormitories the Archbishop went to the study, where the boys were assembled, and gave a most instructive and interesting address, well spiced with pleasant words of wisdom. In the course of his remarks he told them they should be most grateful to the Brothers who had left their homes and families to dedicate their lives to the scholars, and he urged them to be obedient at school, submissive to their parents and above all, virtuous. In conclusion he gave the boys two days' holiday, and trusted they would thoroughly enjoy them.

A BIG BLAZE.

PROPERTY HEAVILY INSURED.

At about 1.30 a.m., in response to the usual alarm from the clock tower, 14 Fire Brigade turned out and proceeded in all haste to No. 210, Queen's Road West. When the firemen, with their appliances, arrived upon the scene, the house in question was already a mass of flames, the fire licking the whole building from the ground floor to the roof, and the upper stories of No. 208 were also alight. Both of the houses are four storied constructions, and 210 serves as a shop and godown to the firm of Tsun Fung and Co. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the Fire Brigade, acting under the orders of Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the Deputy Superintendent, and Inspector Macdonald, it was found impossible to extinguish the fire in the building where the conflagration originated. Indeed, great credit is due to the firemen for having saved the adjoining building, No. 208, from being completely consumed.

Though the conflagration was under control at 4 a.m., the fire was not extinct until 10 o'clock this morning, No. 210 being completely gutted; all the floors and roof having fallen in.

The third and fourth stories of No. 208 had suffered considerably from fire and the whole house was inundated with water; the adjoining buildings having also been somewhat damaged by the deluge. We are informed that the house and its contents were insured with German companies, of which the agents are respectively Messrs. Meyer & Co. and Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., for a total sum of \$35,000. The occupants of the building were doing business as general merchants. The manner in which the fire originated is as yet unknown.

MUSIC AT THE PUBLIC
GARDENS.

Through the courtesy of Rear-Admiral von Holzenhoff and by permission of the Officer Administering the Government, the band of S.M.S. *Hansa* gave a promenade concert in the Public Gardens yesterday afternoon. The appreciation of the public of the musical treat provided for them, was amply manifested by the large gathering of the European section of the community present to enjoy the excellent rendering of the items so tastefully executed by the *Hansa* band. Ladies and children were especially in evidence. It is hoped that many like opportunities will be afforded the community of having the pleasure of listening to good music amidst such charming surroundings as those of the Public Gardens.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held to-morrow when the following matters will be dealt with:—

The report of the Sanitary Surveyor for the first quarter of 1904.

Correspondence relative to the advisability of the contractor increasing the number of scavenging coolies employed by him in Health Districts 1 and 2.

Further correspondence relative to the drainage system.

Application for a modification of the requirements of section 180 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, in respect of three Chinese houses proposed to be erected on Kowloon Island Lot 893, Mong-kok-tsui.

Applications for licences and the renewal of same.

Application that certain premises may be registered or re-registered for purposes of bake-houses and laundries.

Mortality statistics for the weeks ended 19th and 26th March, 1904.

Rat return for the fortnight ended the 18th April, 1904.

Time-washing return for the fortnight ended the 12th April, 1904.

THE PRACE OF ST.

PETERSBURG.

HOW RUSSIA RECEIVES THE WAR NEWS.

St. Petersburg, 9th March.

"Those houses are in Russia," said the German porter, pointing down the railway line to a row of wooden roofs. This was at Eydkuhnen, the last station on the Prussian side of the frontier.

Eydkuhnen seems chiefly remarkable for a railway bookstall, whose every other volume bears the enticing legend, "Forbidden in Russia." As all these books are written in Russian, though printed in Germany and even in England, one imagines that as soon as a *Murcovie* crosses the frontier he hastens to purchase an armful of forbidden fruit.

I left the bookstall and the German porter; the train was ready to start. In five minutes I was at Wirballen, and on Russian soil. The train for St. Petersburg was waiting outside. After an uneasy night on a steamer and an equally uneasy night on a railway carriage, I decided on a "sleeper."

TO PETERSBURG IN A "SLEEPER."

A "sleeper" consists of a wagon made up of cubicles, one for each passenger. It is a Rowton house on wheels, with a few added luxuries thrown in. There is a pull-out wash-basin, and a bootjack; you recline on the seat, which is entirely your own. At night this seat, by some magical process known only to the conductor, is turned into a real pillow, blanket, and sheeted bed.

The conductor is usually to be found in a little room which contains a bubbling samovar, or continuous hot-water machine. He can therefore give you a cup of tea at all hours of the day or night. Russian tea looks like grog, and is plain tea in a glass, with two lumps of sugar and a slice of lemon instead of milk.

Thus equipped, and breathing an air artificially and comfortably warm, did we pass out of Wirballen into "Holy Russia." For twenty-four hours we were in the train, and all the while the landscape was the same: snow and forest. Snow and forest and hardly a human soul. There was always the white snow and the black forest, with hardly a hut or dwelling place to break the deadly and fearful monotony of that bitter landscape. To be lost there may be awful and terrible. The sky was clear and blue, the sunlight brilliant; but the whole world seemed empty, given over to the myriad acres of snow and the mysterious darkness of fir, birch, and pine, standing sombrely and imperceptibly in massed divisions and army corps against the sky. No wonder that the Russian peasant is sad and lonely and a lover of strange visions.

THE ENGLISHMAN IN RUSSIA.

Every now and then we stopped at a station, with never a town of any size in view. Here a few railway officials would be waiting for us; peasants in sheepskin coats and huge boots that reached above the knees would regard us curiously. A winding road would lead from the station towards the snow and the forests. Sometimes one saw a sledge bearing a load of wood on the road and one wondered how the driver dared trust himself alone in that white waste which seemed to reach endlessly to nowhere but the black and silent forests.

That this country was at war one would never dream; that this country possessed newspapers that were saying hard things about Englishmen, I, straight from the shores of that malignant island, could never have guessed. And now let it be understood once and for all that whatever Russian newspapers are saying about us the Russian people bear us, so far as I can see, no ill-will whatsoever.

Despite the Russian newspapers and the English caricatures, the Russian is good-natured to a fault. New to what we call civilization he is rather more of a child than the average European. If I am regarded as the representative of a hostile and treacherous nation, then as I can say is that hostility and treachery are rewarded in Russia with a courtesy and an anxiety to be of service that in England would be mistaken for outward and visible signs of extreme goodwill. On all sides I meet smiling faces, willing hands, and an absolute indifference to the fact that I am from England and an Englishman. All this refers to the Russian people; I have yet to make the acquaintance of the Russian official. Only one Russian I have seen can read, which may account for the importance of the Russian newspaper, and the calmness with which the Russian people accept a situation that elsewhere would be regarded as critical.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

Opium for China.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, 20th April.

The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer left Bombay yesterday afternoon with about 600 chests of Malwa opium. The prices are:—

Malwa (New) ..Rs. 1,250
" (Old) .. " 1,450
" (Older) .. " 1,550
" (Oldest) .. " 1,650

(Reuter's.)

LONDON, 18th April.

Port Arthur.

Admiral Alexeiev hoisted his flag, on the 17th instant, on the battleship *Senatopol* pending the arrival of Admiral Skrydloff.

The Somaliland Expedition.

The Mullah having escaped to Italian territory, routed, it has been decided to discontinue the British operations and to reduce the field forces.

The Advance to Lhasa.

Mr. Lanmont asked in the House of Commons whether it was proposed to advance to Lhasa in the event of negotiations at Gyantse breaking down. Mr. Brodick, in reply, said that it was not in the public interest to state the intentions of the Government in such an eventuality.

SIAM'S FOREIGN TRADE.

In accordance with general practice the Statistical Division of the Royal Siamese Customs has issued in tabulated form the details of the foreign trade of the country for the year 1903. Exclusive of goods arriving from coastal ports the gross amount of both exports and imports for the year amounted to 139,882,119 ticals, as against 152,822,120 ticals in 1902. The principal falling off is shown in the imports, the figures being, for 1903, 74,464,477 as against 87,401,889 for 1902, that *anno mirabilis* for the local trader. The jump in the grand total from 1902, viz 95,397,738 to 139,882,119 is still sufficiently striking to warrant the assumption that trade is on the increase, the import lines showing most favourably being grey shippings, machinery, hardware, cutlery and opium. There is a slight decrease shown in exports, although even these are in advance of all years excepting 1901 and 1902. According to the tabulated statements the chief fallings off are in cardamums, rice, paddy, sticklac and tin. During the year 541,126 ticals' worth of black silk goods were exported and 186,500 ticals' worth of rough rubies. Teak of all kinds amounted to over 8,000,000 ticals and shows an increase over all previous years. The total amounts of the imports from the chief countries doing trade with Siam are as follow:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Singapore.....	22,673,071	29,339,317
Hongkong.....	18,409,370	33,838,764
China.....	1,711,105	14,542
India.....	2,002,826	4,517,975
Dutch Possessions ..	1,724,255	6,560
United Kingdom.....	10,228,269	743,553
Germany.....	3,529,183	1,222,178
U. S. America.....	5,6,93	1,000
Switzerland.....	1,147,039	7,800
France.....	333,899	205,075
Denmark.....	233,423	188,528
Belgium.....	86,545	...
Holland.....	350,150	66
Cochin-China.....	324,900	288,524
Japan.....	120,121	4,313

Of course, with regard to the imports, the names given afford no real clue to the real origin of the articles imported and so Singapore and Hongkong, the ports of trans-shipment, are given the lion's share; the same thing applying in no small degree to the exports. A study of the figures, however, shows that Britain is still the fore, both as regards imports and exports.

Turning to the shipping we find much of interest as the following table of Customs Clearances of steamers bound inwards will show:—

	1901	1902	1903
British.....	151	103	88
German.....	271	321	305
French.....	27	28	19
Norwegian.....	90	206	122
Dutch.....	15	16	19
Danish.....	5	3	4
Siamese.....	10	34	49

In the tonnage of 1903 Germany easily takes first place with 323,400 against Britain's 60,654, Norway's 87,262 and France with 9,518. The principal features of the year are the increase of 16 German vessels and the decrease of 15 British, 84 Norwegian and 9 French ones. During the years 1901, 1902 and 1903 the tonnages entering were, 540,803 tons, 627,351 tons and 514,647 tons respectively.

In conclusion it may be remarked that the entire collection of statistics, caviare though they may be to the general reader, are of such a nature as to be of great interest, and importance to all trading in or with Siam. They might, it is true, be amplified in certain directions but taken as a whole and considering the immense amount of labour involved in their compilation and tabulation, they by no means reflect discredit upon the Government department from which they are issued.—*Siam Free Press.*

THE WAR.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES IN MANCHURIA.

Tokio, 15th April.—The Russian forces in Manchuria, which amounted to 16,000 (?) early in February, are now estimated at 60,000.

Different accounts state that the Russians from Fenghuangcheng and other points are now concentrating at Liaoyang, thus restricting the field of operations.

This is considered at Tokio to be inevitable, in view of the fact that Japan has entire command of the sea and can transport her troops freely, while the Russian reinforcements are transportable by railway only.

The Russians, nevertheless, have been recently using all possible means to check the crossing of the Yalu by the Japanese, erecting bridge heads among other defences.

The Russians on the right bank of the Yalu are estimated to number 10,000, and it is impossible to send a big force there within a fortnight. Naturally, therefore, the Japanese consider that the Russians will be unable to prevent their crossing the river, in view of the fact that a defence of a river bank, to be satisfactory, requires double the strength of the attacking force.—*N. C. N. News.*

Following are items from the *N. C. N. News*, of 16th inst.

The captured Russian steamers *Moukden*, *Ekaterrin-slav*, *Rosson*, *Manchuria*, and *Argun* have now received Japanese names.

Smallpox is prevalent in the Russian camp at Liaoyang; there are a hundred or more cases daily among the Russian troops.

Russia has established a military telephone between Port Arthur and St. Petersburg, with six exchanging stations.

THE RESERVATION AREA AT THE PEAK.

DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL.

The meeting of the members of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon was more than usually interesting from the fact of the second reading of the Reservation Ordinance being included in the orders of the day.

The Hon. Sir H. S. Berkeley (Attorney-General) moved that the Bill be read a second time and, in doing so, said that the necessity for the measure and the expediency of passing such a Bill was clearly and succinctly and shortly stated in the objects and reasons appended to the Ordinance itself. The learned Counsel proceeded to draw attention to one of those paragraphs which read "The reservation of this district is desirable in order that a healthy place of residence may be preserved for all those who are accustomed to a temperate climate and to whom life in the tropics presents the disadvantage of an unnatural environment." He remarked that it is known to every one that all persons of European birth and extraction are liable to and do suffer more or less when they are obliged to live continuously under conditions of temperature and environment which are to them unnatural—conditions of life such as are to be found in all tropical countries, and which are at all times trying to those who are forced to live in the lower levels of tropical places. But he pointed out that inconvenience and that danger which exist everywhere are accentuated in this island of Hongkong by the necessity which arises from the restricted area which compels the dense population to live together closely crowded. So far as he could see it was undesirable that the lower levels should be under this unenviable necessity, which is due to the fact of the restricted area in which thousands have to live where there is only room for hundreds. Proceeding, he said:—Now this fact is due to this other fact: that this continued influx into Hongkong is simply enormous, attracted here as they are by the fact that they possess security to life and property to a greater extent than can be obtained elsewhere in the East. Well, Sir, we

WELCOME THE CHINESE

who like to come here, and put no limit upon their numbers. But it is not possible to reserve within the area that is below the line which is ordinarily known as the 700 feet contour that limit within which the conditions of healthy life can be found as a rule. We want many people to come here and live and trade and promote the prosperity of themselves and the country if they choose to come. We, at the same time, wish and everyone, I think, in this honourable Council, or outside of it, wishes to preserve at the same time the greatest area capable of being inhabited without that close crowding which in all countries is detrimental, but especially so in tropical countries, as this one is. This crowding goes on every day, and will continue to go on. The vast majority of the people who come here—of Chinese people, at all events—have never lived on the upper levels above the 700 feet contour, and therefore the Government in casting about for an area that is desirable and necessary for a reservation area have determined upon fixing on a locality which has never hitherto been occupied by Chinese. Therefore, we propose by this Bill to reserve an area within the Peak limit which will be free from the speculative builder, because as the pressure goes on from year to year it may come to pass that houses that have not so far existed there—tenement houses—may in future find their way to the Peak. It may be more convenient for the speculator in building and letting houses, instead of going over to Kowloon side to go up to the Peak, and conditions would be created so that perhaps the Chinese would be compelled to live there and introduce the conditions that are undesirable and which now exist below. Therefore, I say that those who support the proposition that it is desirable, if possible, that the area I have referred to should be reserved will, no doubt, say that the best place to choose is the place we have chosen; that is, the Peak District. Therefore, the Government has decided to ask the Council to pass the Bill. Of course, it is obvious to anyone who reads this Bill even casually that it is by no means to

prevent the Chinese, *qua* Chinese, living on the Peak. The Chinese gentleman, if he desires, can do so. There is no indication that they will be desirous in the future, but clause 3 says: "It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to exempt any Chinese from the operation of his Ordinance on such terms as the Governor-in-Council shall think fit." It is not to prevent the Chinese, as such, living at the Peak; but we wish to have a place that is healthy and not overcrowded, and can never be overcrowded.

The Acting Colonial Secretary (Hon. A. M. Thomson) seconded.

A CHINESE VIEW.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai said, the Bill had a decided savour of the nature of class legislation, and especially against the Chinese, and, as such, it should be his duty to oppose it in as strong a manner as possible. He had the reasons carefully explained to him for the necessity of such a Bill, and was quite convinced of the reasonableness and expediency of the measure. The reason put forward was the limited space for the accommodation of Europeans at the Peak, and it was also necessary for the health reasons to live at a height of some hundreds of feet from the level of the sea, not only for their own health, but that of their families and children, especially the children. Having considered that, he thought a concession from the Chinese would not only be graceful but justifiable, and as a member of the Chinese community, and he believed his colleague also, agreed to offer no opposition to the Bill, but would be glad to consent to a measure by which the health and happiness of a large section of the European community would be promoted—the section upon which prosperity and well-being of the Colony so much depends, and by yielding them the principle of this Bill they were really promoting not their welfare, but the welfare of the whole of the Colony. So far they did not propose to offer any opposition to the Bill, but as he was there representing the Chinese—the Chinese community, of course, had something to say to the Bill. In order to ascertain their views—those of the leading members only—manifestly it was impossible for them or for the Government even to ascertain the views of the Chinese in general, nor did he think it was imperative or necessary to do so—the leading Chinese had held a series of meetings to consider the Bill, and the result of it was that after three meetings, they were instructed or were informed by resolution not to oppose this Bill because they had had the reasons explained to them and they thought, he supposed, the reasons were sufficient. At the same time they unanimously requested the Government to be so good as to alter somewhat the phraseology of the Bill. In Committee he hoped to be able to lay before the Council some suggestions as to the alteration of the Bill which, if found by the Council not objectionable and quite as effective in carrying out the principle of the Bill, he trusted every member of the Council would consent to unless they could point out a good reason for coming to any conclusion otherwise, for the sake of unity and to satisfy the Chinese also who had so far granted this concession. There was a minority in these meetings he said, who are not compromising anyone, but who are dead against the principle of this Bill, and on no account would support a Bill of this kind; but, as I say, as the majority have expressed their willingness to fall in with the principle of the Bill should certain terms of the Bill be altered. He thought his colleague and himself would be justified in offering no opposition to the Bill, and expressed the hope that in Committee he would have a fair hearing.

The Hon. Wei Yuk concurred.

AN EXPLANATION.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock said:—Your Excellency, I have very much pleasure now in supporting this Bill and perhaps as I was one of the gentlemen who were approached in connection with the drafting of the petition from owners of property at the Peak, the petition upon which the present Bill is founded, I may state, Sir, that there was no intention at all on the part of the movers in this of introducing anything in the way of class legislation against the Chinese. The grounds upon which we moved were simply and solely the question of the public health. We recognised, as the hon. and learned Attorney-General has pointed out, that it was imperative in this Colony, under tropical and somewhat unnatural conditions under which we live here, that there should be some reservation on the higher levels for Europeans and their wives and families. I think, Sir, that those members of this Council who have been here like myself during the past 16 or 17 years will realise how much the Peak has been developed since the tramway went up there. You, Sir, will no doubt remember that before the Peak Tramway was opened—which was as long ago as May, 1888—there were only a very few houses up at the Peak, and apart from the few at Mag-zine Gap which were lived in all the year round, those few who lived on what we may call the Peak proper never lived there except in the summer, but came down in the winter. Since the tram has come all that has been altered. There has been what may be termed a regular

RUSH OF NON-CHINESE UP TO THE PEAK until at the present day, as it is well known, the sites which are available for fresh houses to be built at the Peak, especially in view of the land which has very properly been reserved, is very limited indeed. Therefore I think the hon. and learned Attorney-General might have spoken even more strongly than he did, for not merely is it undesirable that there should be any rush up to the Peak, but one may see that in the course of a few years' time it would be a very difficult thing indeed for Europeans at the Peak to obtain any fresh sites. As I have said, there has been a regular rush of Europeans up to the Peak. What is the case with regard to the Chinese? Although the tram was opened some 16 years ago we find now that not a single Chinaman except the class of domestic servants, etc., excepted under this Bill is living at the Peak. That is a very good proof indeed that Chinese gentlemen have never felt during the last 16 years any desire to live up at the Peak.

Therefore, Sir, I think it is quite clear that there will be no hardship at all in enacting such a measure as this, and I think it is absolutely imperative in the interests of those who suffer from the hot climate that they should have this sanatorium to go to, and therefore I have very much pleasure in supporting this Bill.

A DELICATE SUBJECT.

His Excellency said,—Gentlemen, I have listened to the speech of the hon. senior member for the Chinese with a great deal of interest, and it affords me a great deal of gratification to find that both he and his colleague are able to support this Bill. When I received the petition asking for this legislation I recognised that it was a somewhat delicate subject, that legislation of this kind might perhaps bear the appearance of what has been called class legislation. But knowing the Chinese community well, having had many years' experience of them, I relied upon their sound practical common-sense when I authorised the introduction of this legislation. I felt convinced that when the matter was thoroughly explained to them they would, as the majority of them appear to do, recognise that it is in the interests of this Colony as a whole that the European section of it should enjoy a healthy area where they and their wives and their families can reside. I need not dwell upon the point, but I may be allowed to remark that all of us here are workers. There are no idle drones in this Colony, and a man will work better, for himself first no doubt, but after all in the interests of the Colony in the long run, when he himself and, if married, his wife and family, are in good health. It also enables Europeans to keep their families in the Colony instead of undergoing the expense and the anxiety of a separation which would be necessitated and was necessitated in the past before they found this area at the Peak where one enjoys a more or less temperate climate. The hon.

CONCESSIONS.

senior member for the Chinese has mentioned that there is a minority who still do not view this Bill with favour. Well, I would only remind that minority of the various Statutes on the Statute Book by which privileges are accorded to the Chinese community that are not accorded to the European community. I would remind them of the constant endeavour of this Government, supported by the willing co-operation of the members of this Council, and the constant efforts made for the welfare of the Chinese community. One of the last Ordinances we passed was a Bill by which this Council amended the law relating to cubicles. Now the cubicle is a thing that touches the Chinese community very nearly, and we have been advised by our sanitary advisers not to have any cubicles at all in Chinese tenement-houses; but this hon. Council, recognising that to enforce such a law in its entirety would entail great hardship on the community, modified it by allowing a certain number of cubicles as a minimum in each house. I simply mention that as an indication of concessions made by the Government, supported by this Council, in the interests of the Chinese community as a whole, and therefore in the interests of this Colony as a whole. The hon. senior Chinese member has indicated that he has certain amendments to move in Committee, and all I can say is I have no doubt they will receive the very earnest consideration of this Council; and if we can meet his wishes in any way it will afford us a great deal of pleasure to do so. (Applause.)

The second reading was carried, and the Council went into Committee on the Bill.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai proposed that section 3 be deleted and that there be substituted for it a clause to the effect that after the passing of the Ordinance, and subject to all previous reservations, it shall be lawful for Chinese to reside in any locality below the 788 feet contour, and, with the consent of the Governor in Council, but not otherwise, in any locality within the Peak district. There were many Chinese, he said, who objected to the wording of the clause. In this proposed amendment of his the principle of the Bill was retained and there could be no reasonable offence in its wording. The old reservations were excepted and the consent of the Governor in Council was necessary. He did not think there could be any objection to the substitution.

Section 3 was as follows:—After the passing of this Ordinance the Hill District shall be reserved as a place of residence for persons other than Chinese, and no Chinese shall, except as hereinafter provided, reside within the limits of the said District.

His Excellency said he did not know that the Government would go so far as to allow Chinese to live anywhere beyond the other reservations; still more reservations might become necessary as the Colony developed.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai argued that in that case the new laws would annul this one.

The Attorney-General said that what Dr. Ho Kai proposed was exactly what the Bill provided: it was a distinction without a difference. If the purpose of the Bill could be served there was no necessity to insist upon any particular form of words. He proposed to strike out clause 3 and make some alteration in clause 4, which would have the same effect. He moved that these clauses be struck out and the following substituted as clause 3:—"That it shall not be lawful save in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance for any owner, lessee, tenant or occupier of any land or of any house or building within the Hill District to let or agree to let any such land or any such house or building or any part thereof for the purpose of residence by any but non-Chinese or to permit any but non-Chinese to reside on or in any such land or house or building except in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance."

This was agreed to. Clause 5 was allowed to stand as follows:—"It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to exempt any Chinese from the operation of this Ordinance on such terms as the Governor-in-Council shall think fit."

Constitutional amendments proposed by the Attorney-General were made in various clauses and the Bill as altered was left for the third reading next week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TOURING IN JAPAN DURING THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Japanese Consulate, Hongkong, 19th April.

Sir,—As requested by the mayors of the principal cities of Japan, I beg to ask that you will be good enough to insert the enclosed telegraphic communication received from our Foreign Minister, Baron Komura, in your news columns of the 20th instant.—Yours faithfully,

MASAICHI NOMA,
Consul for Japan.

[ENCLOSURE.]

In answer to inquiries, too numerous to be dealt with individually, and in the hope of correcting certain erroneous impressions that prevail abroad, we, the Mayors of the principal cities of Japan, beg to give our assurance that throughout the Empire of Japan normal conditions prevail, and the country is now, in war time, as orderly as in times of peace. Business men and travellers contemplating a visit to our Empire will encounter no inconvenience nor be exposed to any danger. The ordinary means of communication by land and sea are not, and cannot be, interrupted, as Japan and its territorial waters are not included within the war zone, and by reason of the positions and advantages of our fleet and armies, Japan is insured against invasion.

(Signed.)
Mayors of Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagasaki, Saikyo, Kobe, and Nagoya.

COMMERCIAL.

SHARE LIST.

	3 p.m.
Following are further alterations in Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts share quotations notified to us after the list had been printed:—	
Hongkong Banks	\$67.50
Canton Insurance	185 sa.
Indo-Chinas	95 sa.
"Star" Ferry (old)	32
Do. (new)	20
China Sugars	\$124 b.
Kowloon Wharves	97 b.
Land Investments	148 b.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

	Selling.
London—Bank T.T.	1/9
Do. demand	1/9 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 5/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.19
America—Bank T.T.	4.78
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.79
India T.T.	130 1/2
Do. demand	130 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	72 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	80 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	Nominal
Java—Bank T.T.	105 1/2
3 months' sight L/C.	1/9 7/16
6 months' sight L/C.	1/9 9/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York ..	43 1/2
4 months' sight	44
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne ..	11 1/16
4 months' sight	2.74 1/2
6 months' sight	2.26
3 months' sight Germany	1.83 1/2
Bar Silver	24 1/2
Bank of England rate	31 1/2

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

	Per chest
Malwa New	@ 960/1,000
" Last year	@ 1,050/1,150
" Oldest	@ 1,180/1,220
India New	@ 1,345
" Old	@ 1,355
Benares New	@ 1,345
" Old	@ 1,342 1/2
Persian (Paper)	@ 880/930

To-day's Advertisements.

HAVE YOU A FAMILY? THEN COME TO THE SEA VIEW BEACH HOUSE, SHIOYA, JAPAN.

THE famous Summer Resort, 6 miles from Kobe, on the Beach of the Inland Sea. We cater for Families and do not sell Alcoholic Liquors. Terms moderate with all comforts. Yen 4 per day upwards. SPECIAL REDUCTION FOR FAMILIES. 20th April, 1904. [480]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX; ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATF.

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd May, 1904, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "ANNAM," Captain R. Girard, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the Australian Line S.S. *Nera* bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on MONDAY, the 2nd May, Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on TUESDAY.

Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required. For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1904. [19]

To-day's Advertisements.

WANTED.

SITUATION by BOOKKEEPER, young European. Salary required \$200. Please apply to

K. L.,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1904. [532]

JUST UNPACKED.

A CONSIGNMENT OF SPLENDID AND FRESH AMERICAN PROVISIONS, AND ALSO

A Large and Varied Stock of CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S PROVISIONS, and

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS and CAKES.

INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Aguiar Street,

36 to 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1904. [172]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG,"

Captain E. J. Tadd, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. RDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1904. [529]

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON.

THE Company's Steamship

"PURNEA,"

Captain F. W. Packham, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1904. [530]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Eclipse, Br. cruiser, 5,600, Stokes, 19th April, Singapore 14th April.

Giang Bee, Br. s.s., 1,108, Dunloss, 19th April, Singapore 14th April, Sugar and Gen.—Heng Seng Chong.

Oscar II, Norw. s.s., 2,000, R. Olsen, 19th April, Moji 15th April, Coal.—M. B. K.

Samsen, Ger. s.s., 998, Fr. Rehwalde, 19th April, Kohsichang (Bangkok) 13th April, Rice and Timber.—M. & Co.

Nithsdale, Br. s.s., 2,214, John Cameron, 19th April, Muroran (Japan) 9th April, Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Loksang, Br. s.s., 979, R. Johns, 20th April, Newchwang and Chefoo 13th April, Oil, Beans and Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,182, T. S. Roach, 20th April, Foochow via Amoy and Swatow 19th April, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Lord Ormonde, Br. s.s., 2,533, James Aiken, 20th April, Barry Dock 5th Mar., Coal.—A. K. & Co.

Chenan, Br. s.s., 1,349, F. D. Northcombe, 20th April, Lloilo 17th April, Sugar, Gen.—J. & S.

Hoihow, Br. s.s., 896, W. Shaw, 20th April, Swatow 19th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Pronto, Ger. s.s., 632, H. Grandt, 20th April, Canton 19th April, Gen.—H. A. L.

Siberia, Am. s.s., 5,655, J. T. Smith, 20th April, San Francisco 23rd Mar., and Shanghai 18th April, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Seward, Am. transport, 1,250, Groskey, 20th April, Manila 16th April.

Sishan, Br. s.s., 845, A. Jones, 20th April, Saigon 16th April, Rice and Meal.—B. & Co.

Fritthof, Norw. s.s., 891, Haraldsen, 20th April, Tamsui 17th April, Gen.—O. S. K.

Pronto, Norw. s.s., 837, T. Seeberg, 20th April, Newchwang 12th April, and Chefoo 13th, Beans and Oil.—E. A. T. Co.

Departures.

April 20.

Empress of India, for Vancouver.

Trilior, for Amoy.

Devawongse, for Bangkok.

Phrang, for Bangkok.

Chowley, for Shanghai.

Phra Chom Klao, for Kobe.

Armenia, for Shanghai.

Queen Louise, for Rangoon.

Johanne, for Swatow.

Courier, for Foochow.

Germania, for Manji.

Manjia, for Canton.

Manila, for Shanghai.

Yikang, for Shanghai.

Ele, for Ningpo.

Hailan, for Unihow.

Nest, for Sasebo.

Progress, for Hoihow.

Binh Thuan, for Saigon.

Petrarch, for Chefoo.

Omsang, for Java Ports.

Taihu, for Saigon.

Marquis Bacquhem, for Shanghai.

Norman Isles, for Moji.

Hangkow, for Shanghai.

Kaifeng, for Manila.

Passengers Arrived.

Per Hailan, from Coast Ports—Dr. and Mrs. Syngue, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Messrs. H. Baker, A. C. Hakman, C. B. Rickell, and 103 Chinese.

Per Hoihow, from Swatow—Mr. R. Radburn, and 27 Chinese.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Banca	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	April 22
Chusan	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	April 23
Algoa	Manila	P. M. Co.	April 23
Empire	Manila	P. & O. Co.	April 24
Strasbourg	Singapore	H. A. L.	April 25
Prinz Heinrich	Japan	M. & Co.	April 26
Tartar	Japan	C. P. R. Co.	April 26
Bayern	Canton	M. & Co.	April 27
Namsang	Calcutta	J. M. & Co.	May 4
Emp. of Japan	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	May 6
Indrapura	Portland	P. & A. Co.	May 11
Korea	San Francisco	P. M. Co.	May 13

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Lia Tan	at Kowloon Dock		
H.I.G.M.S. Moewé	"	"	"
Athenian	"	"	"
Takasang	"	"	"
Adamastor	"	"	"
Tweddale	"	"	"
U.S.S. San Francisco	"	"	"
Kinban	"	"	"
Hailan	"	"	"
Seward	"	"	"
Clavering	Cosmopolitan	"	"
Taishan	Aberdeen	"	"

Vessels in Port.

Steamers.

Amara, Br. s.s., 1,566, C. J. Mattock, 19th April, Saigon 15th April, Rice, Flour and Cotton Seed.—J. M. & Co.

Athenian, Br. s.s., 2,440, S. Robinson, 7th April, Vancouver, B.C. 7th Mar., and Shanghai 4th April, Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Antoni, 17th April, Endoume 17th Jan., Rice.—Man Fat.

British Trader, Br. s.s., 2,170, R. E. Hutchinson, 12th April, Barry 25th Feb., Coal.—H. B. M. S. Government.

Chunshan, Br. s.s., 1,281, J. D. Jenkins, 12th April, Saigon 8th April, Gen.—B. & Co.

Cyrus, Br. s.s., 2,174, F. Simmons, 17th April, Japan 7th April, Rice.—Samuel & Co.

Ferdene, Br. s.s., 2,448, R. J. Fisher, 13th April, Rangoon 30th Mar., Rice.—Order.

Glenshiel, Br. s.s., 2,204, E. Warner, R.N.P., 13th April, London via Singapore 27th Feb., Gen.—McG. B. & G.

Hanyang, Br. s.s., 1,205, R. D. Caswell, 19th April, Shanghai 15th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Heathdene, Br. s.s., 2,740, H. R. Ketley, 12th April, Moji 6th April, Coal.—B. & Co.

Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 12th April, Saigon 8th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hugen, Norw. s.s., 829, Gothey, 7th April, Moji 1st April, Coal.—Arisaara Thoresen & Co.

Hyson, Br. s.s., 4,862, Davies, 18th April, Singapore 12th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Isle de Negros, Am. s.s., 200, Lartillien, 7th April, Manila 3rd April, Ballast.—B. & Co.

Ismaila, Br. s.s., 3,381, A. E. Stebbing, 11th April, Rangoon via Singapore 29th Mar., Rice.—J. M. & Co.

Keongwai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Mollermann, 17th April, Bangkok 10th April, Rice and Teakwood.—M. & Co.

Kowloon, Ger. s.s., 1,447, Stehr, 19th April, Canton 18th April, Gen.—S. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,340, Jackson, 18th April, Saigon 14th April, Rice, &c.—Wo Fat Sing.

Laisang, Br. s.s., 2,224, E. J. Tadd, 17th April, Calcutta 1st April, Penang 7th, and Singapore 11th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Marie Jensen, Ger. s.s., 2,270, Bendixen, 7th April, Java Ports 29th Mar., Sugar.—Tung Kee.

Nanshan, Br. s.s., 1,299, E. F. Stovell, 6th April, Saigon 2nd April, Rice.—B. & Co.

Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,018, H. Bandelin, 14th April, Bangkok 7th April, Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.

Sandyford, Br. s.s., 2,057, W. Stephens, 18th April, Kuchinotzu 13th April, Coal.—B. & Co.

Tu shan, Br. s.s., 1,121, J. Jenkins, 12th April, Saigon 7th April, Rice and Cotton.—B. & Co.

Trieste, Aust. s.s., 1,203, E. Mecozzi, 18th April, Shanghai 15th April, Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Tweddale, Br. s.s., Milne, 16th April, Moji 10th April, Ballast.—G. L. & Co.

Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,611, Rodger, 18th April, Manila 16th April, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Sailing Vessels.

Algoa Bay, Br. bq., 1,111, Title, 4th Mar., Hongkong 15th Feb., Coal.—B. & S.

Arrow, Br. 4-masted bq., 1,971, McDonald, 17th Mar., from New York, Kerosine Oil.—S. O. Co.

Maria I. C. Ital. bq., 1,118, D. Urso, 9th April, Freemantle 7th Feb., Sandalwood.—Order.

Ships Passed The Canal.

Outward—16th March—Maria, Kilda. 18th March—Voronej Brezhnev. 22nd March—Hylon, Oldenburg, Dornoch, Thyra, Orange, Ness. 25th March—Arragon, Palma, Salveta, Strasbourg. 30th March—Aragonia, Benmore, Angus, Simoom. 6th March—Bayern, Pera, Moyuna, Deuzallon, Ella, Sagami, Theodor-wille, Gerd. 9th April—Ernest Simons, Titania, Gisela, Plantmars, Verona, Ulysses, Sagovia, Algona. 13th April—Sanda, Schuyt-kill. 16th April—Calhas, Sydney, Trental, Borneo, Courfield, Indramayo, Silverlip. Homeward—18th March—Alesia, Alcinoüs. 30th March—Macduff. 9th April—Oanfa, Roan. 13th April—Savatra.

Arrivals at Home—16th March—Andria, Himer, Prinsessa Marie. 18th March—Louth Castle, Syria, Vindobona, Marie Valerie. 22nd March—Varra, Nestor. 25th March—Gera, Nubia. 30th March—Glenloch, Wurzburg, Danbighshire. 6th March—Toldor, Kintuck, Seydlitz, Hudson. 9th April—Palermo Australis, Palermo. 13th April—C. Ferd. Laeta, Kemun. 16th April—Radnorshire.

	April 19 at 10 a.m.	April 19 at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.98	29.94
Temperature	74	71
Humidity	88	87
Rainfall		

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:—

Canton—Per Hailan, 21st April, 7.30 A.M.

Straits, Colombo and Bombay—Per Trieste, 21st April, 1 P.M.

Macao—Per Heungshan, 21st April, 1.15 P.M.

Shanghai Chinkiang and Wuhu—Per Kowloon, 21st April, 2 P.M.

Amoy and Shanghai—Per Yunnan, 21st April, 3 P.M.

Canton—Per Fatshan, 21st April, 5 P.M.

Namtao—Per Taichun, 21st April, 5 P.M.

Sanbue—Per Hoi Fu, 21st April, 5 P.M.

Macao—Per Wingchei, 21st April, 5 P.M.

Iloilo—Per Pronto, 21st April, 5 P.M.

Canton—Per Hankow, 22nd April, 7.30 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hailan, 22nd April, 10 A.M.

Macao—Per Heungshan, 22nd April, 1.15 P.M.

Shanghai—Per Kwangse, 22nd April, 3 P.M.

Kuchinotzu—Per Oscar II, 22nd April, 5 P.M.

Canton—Per Pouan, 22nd April, 5 P.M.

Namtao—Per Taichun, 22nd April, 5 P.M.

Sanbue—Per Hoi Fu, 22nd April, 5 P.M.

Macao—Per Wingchei, 22nd April, 5 P.M.

Hongay—Per Taichun, 22nd April, 5 P.M.

Canton—Per Hankow, 23rd April, 7.30 A.M.

Manila—Per Zafiro, 23rd April, 9 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per Bengal, 23rd April, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Heungshan, 23rd April, 1.15 P.M.

Namtao—Per Taichun, 23rd April, 5 P.M.

Sanbue—Per Hoi Fu, 23rd April, 5 P.M.

Macao—Per Wingchei, 23rd April, 5 P.M.

Canton—Per Fatshan, 24th April, 9 A.M.

Hoihow, Singapore and Bangkok—Per Paklat, 25th April, 9 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Laisang, 26th April, 2 P.M.

Cebu and Iloilo—Per Wuchang, 26th April, 3 P.M.

Amoy, Straits and Rangoon—Per Purnea, 27th April, 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Athenian, 27th April, 10.45 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per Prinz Heinrich, 27th April, 11 A.M.

Manila—Per Rabi, 30th April, 9 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Siberia, 30th April, 11 A.M.

Books containing stamps of the following denominations may be obtained at the counter of General Post Office for \$1.00 each.

12 stamps at 4 cents.

12 " " 2 "

12 " " 1 "

Until further notice the transmission of correspondence via Dalny and the Trans-Siberian Railway is discontinued.

Parcels are now accepted for transmission to Batavia and the Dutch East Indies "direct."

Scale of charges as follows:—

1 lb. to 3 lbs.—\$1.15

4 lbs. to 7 lbs.—\$1.50

8 lbs. to 11 lbs.—\$2.00

Greatest length 2 feet.

length and Girth 4 feet.

No Insurance.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

April 18th, 1904, a.m.

	Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind	W.
Vladivostok, 7 a.m.	30.24	—	—	—	—
Hakodate, 6 a.m.	30.17	—	—	—	—
Tokio, 6 a.m.	30.22	—	—	—	—
Kobe, 6 a.m.	30.03	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki, 6 a.m.	29.91	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima, 6 a.m.	29.95	—	—	—	—
Oshima, 6 a.m.	29.96	—	—	—	—
Naha, 6 a.m.	29.93	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima, 6 a.m.	29.93	—	—	—	—
Taihu, 6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Taichu, 6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Tainan, 6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Koshun, 6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadore, 6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei, 9 a.m.	30.10	52	100	NE	3
Gutslaff, 9 a.m.	30.10	52	89	E	2
Sharp Peak, 9 a.m.	30.00	62	95	SE	1
Amoy, 9 a.m.	30.00	70	95	E	2
Swatow, 9 a.m.	29.97	71	100	—	0
Canton, 9 a.m.	29.97	71	92	E	2
Hongkong, 10 a.m.	29.98	74	92	E	3
Victoria Peak, 10 a.m.	29.98	74	92	E	3
Gap Rock, 10 a.m.	29.94	—	—	—	—
Macao, 10 a.m.	29.92	75	—	E	3
Hai Phong, 10 a.m.	29.91	84	61	SE	1
Manila, 10 a.m.	29.87	—	—	—	—
Bacolod, 9 a.m.	29.87	—	—	—	—
Iloilo, 9 a.m.	29.87	—	—	—	—
Cebu, 9 a.m.	29.87	83	—	—	—
C. St. James, 10 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Akuzawa, N. Lamont, W. A.

Allen, Gen. H. S. Leggat, E. A.

Anderson, Mr. Lewis, A. R.

Black, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, H. G.

Boggan, Mr. and Mrs. R. J.

Bonner, E. A. Macgowan, R. J.

Borthwick, Mrs. R. W. Mackie, C. Gordon

Brown, W. S. Marriott, Dr. O.

Buck, Hart. Mast, Sidney

Clark, Geo. J. Mast, Mr. and Mrs. E.

Clark, W. G. McArat, T. P.

Clem, Mr. and Mrs. J. McElroy, Miss

L. Meikle, Mr. & Mrs. E.

Colson, F. S. Miller, P. L.

Coulson, C. H. Monro, R.N. Com. C. S.

Davies, Mrs. J. T. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. E. O.

Deacon, F. B. Newton, A. G.

Dean, G. North, C. J.

Derbyshire, J. H. Osborn, Mrs. F.

Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. J. Osborne, E.

Downing, J. C. Patti, Mr. & Mrs. J. A.

Ehrlich, A. Pike, R.N., Lt. & Mrs. G.

Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Potter, A. G.

Fisher, H. G. Potts, W. H.

Glover, C. Sayle, R. T. D.

Grant, A. W. Schueyler, W. S.

Grant, L. C. Schueyler, Mr. and Mrs. Skott, C.

Gras, Mr. Somerville, Geo.

Hall, Capt. T. Somerville, Mrs. A.

Hamblin, J. H. Stanley, H. H.

Hampersley, B. F. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. T. S.

Hanford, H. B. Stuart, Mrs. Leslie C.

Harfurst, R. Sullivan, Miss

Hart, R. G. Thomas, G. B.

Haughwout, W. B. Trimmel, W. D.

Haydon, J. T. Whitton, Mrs. A. M.

Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. E. S.

Icelly, Rev. F. Wolff, Philip

Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Katsch, E. A.

E. S. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. G. G.

Kirkwood, Miss

CONNAUGHT.

Bell, Mrs. J. Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. M. B.

Bell, J. F. Mardon, Mr. and Mrs. McKillgins, H. G.

Boyce, W. B. Menashih, R.

Broughton, J. H. Vair, Geo. A.

Cauch, J. Voss, Thos.

Christie, Mr. & Mrs. D. Newborn, R. H.

Cronin, John. Nicholas, J. C.

Dalley, Mr. Osgood, Mrs. M. E.

Davies, F. O. Pyre, Mr. and Mrs. E. J.

Dufour, Mrs. B. Linder, E. J.

Dulot, Mine. Piltvov, M.

Fyre, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rees, L. C.

Guernot, Mr. Roberts, A. G.

Guernot, Mr. Robertson, W. R.

Harris, J. D. Ruth, J. D. N. H.

Hayter, L. Swaby, Thomas C.

Howard, E. Tringham, N. S. P.

Heckford, R. G. Williams, W. H.

Helme, E. B.

Loir, J.

KING EDWARD.

Brandt, C. M. Patin, G.

Clark, Mrs. E. W. Railton, W. A.

Frank, E. Reau, Mr. and Mrs. R.

Furse, E. Rose, Mr. & Mrs. T. J.

Haughton, Miss M. E. Shepherd, Bruce

Jameson, J. Watt. Stephens, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. D.

Kent, R.A. Lt.-Col. F. E. Stokes, Mrs.

E. Talati, Mr. and Mrs. M. P.

Kent, Mrs. F. E. Taylor, Mrs. S. W.

Kooy, G. W. I. Walker, A. T.

Muelle, Ed. (Consul for Peru) Vaughan, H. S.

Ough, A. H. Witton, G. F.

Palmer, Thos.

Palmer, Mrs.

THOMAS.

Adanis, F. R. Marroni, M.

Bakken, J. O. Parker, H. E.

Berran, C. F. Pelmer, Chas. S.

Bibb, Wm. N. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. J.

Cancesan, N. W. J.

Coyle, J. Pington, C. D. U.

Crego, Mr. Rinker, T. E.

Dunlat, A. E. Sharp, Edward

Eastman, M. G. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. S.

Erskine, E. P. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.

Forman, J. G. Whaley, Mr.

Hough, Dr. Wilson, Mrs.

Jeoson, Mr. Williams, S.

Kernan, L. E. Young, L. C.

Key, G. W.

Lehman, E.

KOWLOON.

Baker, Col. Jewell, F. F.

Daniel, W. Loury, Dr. and Mrs.

Dye, H. S. and children

Gomes, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr.

J. B. Murchie, Mr.

Ire monner, Lieut.-Col. Yokura, K.

and Mrs.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Austen, R.N. Staff Menocal, D. A.

Surgeon and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Grant

Cowden, Mrs. & Miss Smith, Mr. E. Grant

Crofton, R. H. Whitlow, Mr. & Mrs. and child

Craig, W. E. Woodward, Mr. & Mrs. and children

Dann, G. H.

Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Lauder, P.

PEAK.

Beattie, J. M. Lowe, D. R.

Beattie, M. P. Martin, R.

Benson, Mr. & Mrs. McDermott, A. P. B.

Bunny, Lieut. Col. F. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Herbert

Bunny, Major and Mrs. Perry, F.

Bunny, Miss Pollock, H. E.

Brown, Col. L. F. Post, N.

Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Major and Mrs.

Dymock, R.A., A. Reid, T. H.

Ehlderke, Capt. Rice, P. J.

Foot, R.N., Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Sinclair, A.

Frege, Mr. and Mrs. Skelton, Mr.

French, Major G. A. Skelton, Mrs.

Grant, R.N., Eng. Lieut. Smith, A. Findlay

A. R. Smith, C. W.

Hudg, D. Spalckhaver, W. O. C.

Hamilton, Major Stevenson, D.

Hamilton, J. E. Stokes, Mr.

Hardy, R.N. Commander and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. J. and child

Hays, I. Uffel, W. von

Hewitt, F. T. B. Watkins, R.E., Capt. and Mrs.

Holborow, Mr. Watson, Mr. and Mrs.

Jeffery, Mrs. Watson, S. T.

Jeffries, H. W. Wenborn, S. T.

King, Mr. White, Dr. and Mrs. M. J.

Longstaff, G. B. Yates, Mr. & Mrs. C. C.

Longstaff, Miss

ACCIDENT IN AN ENGLISH COAL PIT.

While working in a Hanley coal pit some years ago John Henshall lost an eye from a spark at the pick-end. The injury set up inflammation, which compelled the doctors to remove the eye. Finding his occupation as a miner gone, he has since worked as a gardener and at odd work. He is a most respectable and intelligent man, the victim of repeated misfortunes.



Mr. John Henshall.

Victim of an accident at Hanley.

"I am getting on in years," he said—"nearly sixty-eight—and since I lost my eye I have done no work in the pits. That is, however, not the only trouble I have had. For two years I was laid up with an attack of liver complaint, which caused acute indigestion. I also suffered from nervous debility. I had agonising pains in the head, and was subject to feelings of giddiness. I was hardly able to eat, and got into a very weak, low, and depressed state of health. Indeed, I used to feel at times like a man out of his mind, and but for Dr. Williams' pink pills I don't know what would have become of me.

"To see if I could get any benefit," said Mr. Henshall, continuing his story, "I went to Rhyl, and spent three weeks at one of the convalescent homes there. But I got no better; in fact, while I was at Rhyl I thought my end was approaching, and feeling that I should rather die at home, I came back to Staffordshire. I still suffered on my return, and for a time I became an out-patient at the North Staffordshire Infirmary. It was Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people that eventually cured me.

"How came you to take them?"

"Why, my son came from the North of England to visit me, and to see if the change would do me any good I went back with him to his home. My son was at that time taking Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, and he gave me some to try. I took the greater part of a bottle and in a fortnight they made a new man of me. I was able to go to work.

"And how is your health to-day?" was the next question.

"Oh, I am much better," replied Mr. Henshall, "I have a better appetite, my nerves are stronger, and I seem to have more vigour in me. Considering my age, I am feeling very fit indeed."

Mr. Henshall, asked if he had any objection to his story being published, said: "I have only told you what is true, and there can be no objection to that being published."

The experience of Mr. Henshall is that of many who have suffered from diseases arising from poor blood and shattered nerves—anaemia, bile, consumption, eczema, headache, indigestion, kidney diseases, rheumatism, scrofula. Dr. Williams' pink pills have cured these and other diseases in countless cases. Women they especially help in those characteristic troubles which they do not talk about. The pills are not a cure-all. They cure by action on the blood and on the nerves, curing fits, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia. Only the genuine pills, bearing Dr. Williams' name, cure. Substitutes never cure. Genuine pills post free from Williams' Medicine Company, Holborn-viaduct, London, for two shillings and ninepence; but can be had at all medicine shops if you take care to get the right ones, which did so much good to this victim of Accident and Misfortune.

AN ALARMED ACTRESS.

TRAGIC STORY ENDS HAPPILY.

"Who that has not been on the stage can

Mails.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATHIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"BENGAL."

Captain G. Phillips, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for
BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 23rd April,
at 4.30, taking Passengers and Cargo to the
above Port.

Gold and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo and a steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London
other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.
Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1904.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	Sailing
Lyra	4,417	G. V. Williams	May 4
Shawmut	9,606	W. M. Smith	May 21
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	June 28
Lyra	4,417	G. V. Williams	Aug. 4
Shawmut	9,606	W. M. Smith	Sept. 1
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	Oct. 1

† Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable
steamers for Manila.

Shawmut, 9,606 W. M. Smith, Ab. May 3

Tremont, 9,606 T. W. Garlick, Ab. June 8

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND COUSINE, ELECTRIC

LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont
have just been fitted with very superior accom-
modation for first and second class passengers.

The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1904.

To be Let.

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM on second floor,
Prince's Buildings.

Apply to—

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [479]

TO LET.

MEIRION, Nos. 1 and 2.

BOWRING VILLAS, No. 2.

Apply—

HUGHES & HOUGH,

8, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904. [463]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE,
No. 3, CANTON VILLAS.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1904. [488]

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE,
THE PEAK.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904. [436]

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE, in Central of DES
Vaux Road.

Apply to—

"B. C."

C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1904. [379]

TO LET.

NO. 6, BARROW TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Available 1st March.

Apply to—

THE SAM WANG CO., LD.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1904. [418]

Consignees.

S.S. "POLYNESIAN"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London,
ex s.s. *Douro* and *Sidon*, from Havre,
ex s.s. *Sidon*, from Bordeaux, ex s.s. *Ville*
de Constantine and *Ville de Rochefort*,
in connection with above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being
landed and stored at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon,
whence delivery may be obtained immediately
after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, TO-DAY, the 18th instant, re-
questing it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed
after MONDAY, the 25th instant, at Noon,
will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or be-
fore MONDAY, the 25th instant, or they will
not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1904. [9]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MANILA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT

SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above steam-
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 24th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an ap-
pointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date
they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1904. [4]

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, PENANG

AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ARMENIA,"

Captain Forst, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and
stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 25th instant, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1904. [520]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M. the 20th instant, will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense into
Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1904. [521]

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CLAVERING,"

FROM PORTLAND, OR.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees are hereby notified that their
Cargo is now being discharged into lighters,
at their risk.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. S. VAN BUREN,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1904. [518]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	8,000	\$125	\$125	\$10,000,000 \$6,500,000 \$784,415 \$175,513 \$191,973	\$1,417,366	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of 10/- @ exchange 1/84 = \$22.994 for half-year ending 31.12.1903 \$2 (London 3/6) for 1913 None	64 %	\$650 buyers (London 2/6 1/2) \$35 1/2 \$10
MARINE INSURANCES								
On an Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,750,000 \$169,141 \$906,872 \$920,000 \$151,032 \$331,342 \$322,138	\$1,959,926	\$32 for 1902	14 %	\$570 buyers
China Trade Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$15	Tls. 500,000 Tls. 31,850 \$675,000 \$ 03. 30 \$1,300,000 \$91,000	Nil	\$4 for year ended 31.4.1903	64 %	\$59 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	none	Tls. 27,589	Final of £1 making £2 for 1902		Tls. 6 1/2
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	none	\$186,284	\$12 for 1901	9 %	135
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	none	\$1,055,1	\$15 for 1902	84 %	\$80 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,308,856 \$1,000,000 \$125,675 \$3,500	\$371,110	\$32 1/2 for 1902	8 %	\$28 1/2 buyers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$0	none	\$319,017	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902	84 %	\$83
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$150,000 \$133,000 \$149,409 \$149,000 \$100,000	\$41,538	\$1 1/2 for second half-year 1903	101 %	29 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	none	£5 380	10/- for 1903	6 %	\$94 buyers
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$63,121	\$5 for 1900		\$2 1/2
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$75,000 \$71,855 \$35,000	Nil	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1903	84 %	\$35 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$75,000 \$7,750	\$ 37	\$1.20 for year ending 30.4.03	4 %	\$31 sales
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$35,000 \$4,000		\$8 for second half year 1902	11 %	\$19 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 201,614	\$19,555	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 4) for 1903	5 %	22 1/2 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 865	Final of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 for 1903	54 %	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Final of {Tls. 2 making Tls. 4}	94 %	Tls. 47 sales
Do. Preference	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none		{Tls. 1 making Tls. 3}	74 %	Tls. 46 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$147,717	Final of \$7 making \$12 for 1901		\$122 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$73,905	\$3 for 1897		\$10 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,450	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.03	5 %	Tls. 50 sales
MINING.								
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	{Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,529,652}	Fcs. 85,706	Interim of Fcs. 30 for 1903		\$500
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£4 873	Dr. £7,236	No. 12 of 1/-		\$6 sales
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£20,000	£6,671	No. 2 of 1/-		Tls. 6.20 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$8,750	\$425,340	{ \$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for second half year 1903 Int. of Tls. 5 for half-year ending 31.10.03 \$5 for first half year 1903 \$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus \$7 dividend \$10 for first half year 1902	7 % 7 % 4 % 64 % 64 %	\$206 buyers Tls. 147 1/2 buyers \$250 buyers \$10 buyers \$10 \$205 buyers
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 85,000	Tls. 43,124	Final of \$2 1/2 making \$5 for 1903	54 %	\$97 buyers
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,850,000		Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 11 for 1903	74 %	Tls. 150 buyers
Riley Harbours & Co., Limited	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000		Tls. 18 for 1903	10 %	Tls. 18 1/2
Do. Preference	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$275,000		\$2 1/2 for 1902	64 %	\$37 1/2 sales
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,200,000	\$38,015			
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	{Tls. 487,210 Tls. 59,913 Tls. 6,000 \$55,500}	Tls. 23,895			
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company	20,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 1,760			
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	\$4,548			
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$60	\$60	none				
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 150,000	\$51,966	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1903 {Final of Tls. 3 & bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 8 for 1903}	84 % 84 %	\$147 sales Tls. 107 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,626	Tls. 37,634	Final of Tls. 5 making in all Tls. 9 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 130 sales Tls. 70 buyers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	{5,250 2,470}	Tls. 100	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 325	Interim of Tls. 2		Tls. 55
China Land and Finance Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$636	\$2.60 for 1903	74 %	\$39
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	Tls. 5,150	None		Tls. 10
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	\$1,362	Final of 1.70 making \$3.20 for 1903	6 %	\$53
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$10,771 \$20,000}	\$3,161	\$5 for second half-year 1903	74 %	\$182
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	Tls. 33,000 Tls. 32,500 Tls. 6,804	Tls. 1,837 Tls. 1,630 Tls. 1,496	Interim of Tls. 5 \$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.03 Tls. 14 for the year ending 31.3.1903 First-year	64 % 74 % 10 %	Tls. 150 buyers Tls. 15 sales Tls. 25
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	\$4,989	\$5 for the year ending 23.2.1903	101 %	\$60
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 3,530	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2	74 %	Tls. 48 sales
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none		90 cents for 1903	84 %	\$104
Queen's Hotel (Wei-hai-wei)	9,000	\$20	\$20	none				
Tientsin Hotel, Limited	600	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$100,607 \$50,000}	\$99,177			
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	\$10	\$10	none				
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	none				
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 15,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	124 %	Tls. 31
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	H. Tls. 30,098	Tls. 88,034	Interim of 3 % s/c 1898		Tls. 25
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Nil	Interim of 4 % s/c 1898 on 6000 shares		Tls. 3 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 4,965	4 % for 1897		Tls. 170
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$0	\$0	none	\$11,121	{Final of 60 cents making \$1 for the year ending 31.7.03}	44 %	\$148 sales
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{Tls. 24,802 Tls. 25,000 \$43,000}	Tls. 1,091	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6	12 %	Tls. 50 buyers
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$20	\$200	none	\$57	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900		\$200
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none		First year		\$10 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$350,000	\$32,115	\$1.50 for 1903	61 %	\$238 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil	60 cents for 1903	74 %	\$8.10 buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$25,000}	\$3,077	Interim of 50 cents for 1903	7 %	\$148 buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,802	\$1,042	\$1 for 1903	14 %	\$7 buyers
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	\$6,000		\$5 for year ended 31.7.1902		\$0
China Prudent Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$55,000	\$1,171	80 cents for 1903	9 %	\$14 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$5	none	\$3,413	90 cents for year ending 31.4.1903	7 %	\$13 sales
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£21,815	£7,387	{ \$1 div. and 3/- bonus for 1902 Final of Tls. 3 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1903	61 % 74 %	\$140 buyers Tls. 11 1/2 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	10,676	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 46,000	Tls. 7,548	Final of 27/6 making 52/6 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 400
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 140,000	Tls. 7,369	Final of Tls. 4 making 11.10 for 1903	124 %	Tls. 140 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,259	Tls. 667	Int. of Tls. 4 making 11.10 for 1903		Tls. 130 sales
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 413	Interim of \$2 for 1903	134 %	\$30 buyers
Hall & Holz, Limited	21,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000	\$2,502	\$10 for 1903		\$10
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000	\$3,395	\$3.75 for 1903	7 %	\$17 sales
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$10,517	Final of 422 making \$16 for 1903	7 %	\$12 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$35,000	\$5,544	\$20 for year ending 30.11.1903	64 %	\$100
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$3,000	\$1,383	\$4 for year ending 31.7.1903	104 %	\$124 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$50	\$50	\$3,000	\$3,029	\$3 for 1903	84 %	\$12 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	10,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	none	\$595	None		\$12 sales
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	£10	£10	none	£100	None		\$12 sales
Bell's Asbestos East-ern Agency, Limited	8,603	12/6	12/6	none		90 cents for year ending 31.5.1903	10 %	\$20 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	{ \$14,000 \$100 \$10				